

REPUBLICAN KENTUCKY.

Good Lord, and has it come to this?
Are all the landladies dumped
Upon us in a cataclysm,
Or have we been mugwumped?

Our eager eyes sweep round and round
The wide horizon's scope,
But not a ray of light appears
To cheer us with its hope.

The heavens are hung with black to-day,
Our record is a wreck.
The Grand Old Commonwealth, gad-zooks,
Has got it in the neck.

Down in the earth a scragging sound
Is heard to rip and rave,
And well we know Old Hickory
Is turning in his grave.

The grand traditions of our past,
The long continuous line
Of democratic regnancy
Now with the woodbine twine.

The mudsills we have sat upon
And fed with crust and bone
Have risen unexpectedly
And grabbed the Bourbon throne.

They've got the scepter in their hands,
The blue grass robes they wear,
While on our ruins we must sit
And paw the empty air.

The Peavine and the Pennyrite,
The Redbrush and the rest,
Laugh us to scorn and jeering say:
"Come off! Pull down your vest!"

Well, we, the natural rulers who
Are to the purple born!
Alas, alas, that we should live
This triumph to adorn.

Republican Kentucky! What
Miscegenation's here,
Of words no man has ever heard,
Or thought could be brought near.

No human eye can pierce the veil,
No human tongue can tell,
Why with a past so glorious,
Kentucky slipped and fell.

This much alone we know and this
May keep our hearts still warm:
God waves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."
—N. Y. Sun (Dem.).

MEANING OF THE LANDSLIDE.

The People Are with the Republicans to Stay.

The state elections of 1895 have sounded the death-knell to the Cleveland administration, and destroyed all hope on the part of the democrats that they might regain control of national affairs in 1896. The people have at last gotten their eyes open to the utter incapacity of the democratic party to intelligently carry on the nation's affairs; to the fact that its tariff theories are impractical as revenue measures, destructive to prosperity; and they have determined to place the republicans again in power in the national capital.

The democratic theory this year was that the partial revival of business which set in last spring would placate the voters who had, because of the hard times, so strongly expressed their disapproval of the cause—the democratic tariff law. The president and party leaders anticipated that the democratic vote in the state elections would return to its normal proportions this year and thus give a basis for the hope of success in the national contest of 1896.

The result shows how seriously they were mistaken. The tremendous republican pluralities mean that the people have come into the republican ranks to stay. They recognize that the partial revival of business was due to natural causes, and was in spite of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, rather than because of it. The industries and commerce of the country have adapted themselves to the new and frequently stringent conditions set by that infamous law, but both are hampered thereby. And, strongest reason of all with the wageworker, they realize that the present prosperity is but partial, and that there can be no return to the high-water level of 1891 and 1892, except through a return to the protective system.

The fact is clear that a republican president and congress will be triumphantly elected one year hence. Cleveland will himself be the beginning and ending of democratic national administrations. The country has had enough of democratic tariff tinkering, of Cleveland's truckling and unpatriotic foreign policy, of punishing the nation into debt in order to pay current expenses. They will have no more of these. In 1896 they will place the republicans in full control, and thus rid themselves of the incubus. — Toledo Blade.

The solid south has dropped out of politics. Republican victories in Kentucky and Maryland are decisive on this point. The republican majorities in Missouri, Maryland and West Virginia last year, and the practically tie vote between the parties in Kentucky at that time, were ascribed to democratic sympathy. But the republican majorities just rolled up in Kentucky and Maryland cannot and will not be attributed to any such condition. The size of the vote recently in both these states is fatal to any presumption of this sort. All the democrats went to the polls, but thousands of them voted the republican ticket, and will continue to vote it so long as the republican party is true to its ideals. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

All rational explanations of the elections of 1895 must gravitate to this, the final one: The anti-Americanism and chicanery of the Cleveland administration have wiped out the line that usually divides our politics into democracy and republicanism. The real issue was not the common one between democrats and republicans. It was the United States, a democratic country, with pride in the past and aspirations for the future, against the cuckoo brood. — N. Y. Sun (Dem.).

The colonel took down from the shelf his time-honored companion, the comforter of his declining years, uncorrupted and turned it up slowly and significantly as a gentleman should. Not a drop came out. It was empty. He set it down with a sigh. "My Gadi!" he exclaimed, "even the jug has gone republican!" — Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE DEFEAT OF GORMAN.

His Overthrow Is a Benefit to the Nation.
Senator Gorman had held Maryland in his grasp by the most perfect machine politics in the United States. Maryland's population is divided into two parts, almost one-half being in Baltimore city, and a little more than a half being distributed in the 23 counties. Gorman's main hold was in the counties. The city was under the control of his chief lieutenant, Isaac Freeman Harlin, a former know-nothing, a practical politician of the corrupt sort, and a second Croker in the absoluteness of his command over his followers. These two men reduced to a science the tricks and venal opportunities of legislative and municipal politics. In the conflict between the counties and the city which is common to every state they worked shrewdly, Gorman championing the counties, and Harlin the city, opposing each other for the advantage of both, and working like the blades of a pair of scissors, cutting against each other only to cut that which came between them. With no business but politics, and no visible income but salaries never exceeding \$5,000 a year, both lived expensively and grew rapidly rich. They interrelated themselves behind all kinds of election frauds, and for 20 years held their power. The forces of reform stormed them in vain, but while these forces never won elections, they got from every fight some kind of gain, the greatest of which was the Australian ballot law.

But the two bosses with their many victories grew bolder. They never allowed men of ability to hold office if they could help it. They built their greatness on time-serving ward-workers. When it came time to nominate a candidate for governor they led on, as they usually did, several candidates, only to throw them over for the man they had agreed upon. This year it was John E. Hurst, a reputable and wealthy merchant, whose name had not even been mentioned in the primaries, and who was nominated by the direct order of the two bosses. One of the men whom Gorman had deceived, and who had almost a majority of the delegates, told the boss to his face in an interview which has become memorable in Maryland, that he was a liar and a traitor. Gorman's action in the senate, especially his suspicious services for the sugar trust, had increased the feeling against him, and his action in the nomination of Hurst brought the democrats to the edge of revolt. But they waited until the republicans selected their nominees. Fortunately the men were the strongest the party has ever put forward in Maryland, especially Lloyd Lowndes for governor, and at once the better classes of democrats flocked to the ticket, announcing that they preferred republican success with good men to a continuance of Gormanism. The two democratic daily papers of Baltimore led the movement, and Gorman was left without newspaper support. From the start the issue was Gormanism, and the fight was the bitterest in Maryland's history.

The result gives joy to every friend of good government. Four years before, on a vote of 200,000, the democratic candidate for governor carried the state by over 30,000, making a difference of 50,000 votes in a total of only 230,000. The republicans carried everything, including the legislature, which elects a United States senator. It is the first defeat Gorman has known, but it is so crushing that his malign influence will never again dominate Maryland politics. His man Harlin is politically annihilated. In spite of the expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars, in spite of repeaters and intimidation, the respectable citizens won the state from the bosses by the greatest vote Maryland has ever known. The victory means a great deal. It is the knell of the boss, the triumph of decency, the further breaking up of the solid south, the proof that the increase of independence and self-government is spreading throughout the land. It is national in its benefits, for it makes powerless the cunning which has done so much mischief in congressional legislation. A discredited boss is a boss dethroned, and Maryland has done nobly in giving Gormanism a death blow. — Leslie's Weekly.

PRESS OPINIONS.

This is a great year for breaking records. The republican party took a hand in that work itself. — Toledo Blade.

The people seem to have orders, the democrats to "keep off the grass" for another year. — Chicago Times-Herald.

The true significance of the goose-bone's prophecy may have been that this is to be a cold winter for democrats. — Chicago Tribune.

The net result of multifarious explanations of the popular verdict at the polls is that the democratic party has been found out and kicked out. — N. Y. Tribune.

Gorman, Brice, Hill, and Murphy are just now in the situation of rats whose ship has sunk under them, leaving hardly a shred of driftwood for them to cling to. — N. Y. Tribune.

The democratic nomination now seems to hang fire among Cleveland, Brice, Hill and Altgeld—they all represent factions and all would make good democratic presidents. — Iowa State Register.

In these times of distress for Kentucky democrats the offer of \$25,000 to Secretary Carlisle by a New York corporation will do more to dispel his gloom than the presidential boom inaugurated for him on the Pacific coast. — St. Louis Republic (Dem.).

Even men who have gone on record as against a third term will waive their opinion in the case of Cleveland if the democrats will only renominate Grover in 1896. The people are just asking to get a whack at him. In the case of Cleveland we are unquestionably in favor of a third term—so far as the nomination goes. — Albany Journal.

OUR CURRENCY.

Secretary Carlisle's Speech at a New York Banquet.

What He Regards as the Fundamental Vice in Our Currency System—The Cause of Our Financial Troubles—Political Platform.

New York, Nov. 20.—The 137th annual banquet of the chamber of commerce of the state of New York was held at Delmonico's last evening. The yearly dinner of this organization is among the most important events of the metropolis. Utterances that have moved the policy of the government have been made on these occasions. It was somewhat after 9 o'clock when President Orr, in a brief speech, introduced Secretary Carlisle, who spoke on "Our Currency System."

I have but little to say this evening, and will take but little time to say it. Two years ago, at your annual banquet, I said that the disposition and ability of the government to maintain its own credit at the highest standard, and to preserve the integrity of all forms of currency in circulation among the people, could not be reasonably doubted and ought not to be the subject of further controversy. But the task is both difficult and expensive. Since that declaration was made here, interest-bearing bonds to the amount of \$12,340,000 have been issued to procure gold for the redemption of the United States notes.

The fundamental vice in our currency system is the legal tender note redeemable in coin by the government and resaluable under the law. There are other defects, but this threatens the stability of the whole volume of our currency. So long as these notes are outstanding the slightest diminution of the coin reserve at once excites a feeling of apprehension and distrust of the government of all securities, curtails investments and more or less seriously embarrasses all the business affairs of the people. In attempting to provide a circulating medium consisting of its own notes redeemable in coin on presentation and resaluable after the issue of the government of the United States is engaged in a business for which it is wholly untrained and which was never for a moment contemplated by its founders.

No changes made in our currency system will afford relief unless it provides for the retirement of the legal tender.

The circulation of legal tenders has a tendency to drive out of use and out of the country the very coin in which the government is compelled to redeem its notes. It has hoarded millions of dollars from our borders. Although the government and our own people are compelled to receive them, they will not discharge international obligations, and gold must be got to settle all final balances against us. No other government distrusts the value of its currency, and the United States is thus compelled to supply gold from its treasury to discharge the private obligations of its citizens.

The theories that the government can create money by placing its stamp upon paper or other material, that a legislative enactment can make 50 cents equal in value to 100 cents, that artificially inflated prices paid in a depreciated currency are better for the people than natural prices, paid in a sound currency and various other vagaries now flowing like bubbles in the political atmosphere are all utterly untrue to the long continued use of legal tender paper. The proposition that a promise of the government to pay money is money, is just as absurd as is the proposition that a promise to deliver a horse is a horse, and yet there are eminent men high in public opinion who believe that the United States promissory note is actual money, and that the statute which compels all the people to receive it as actual money is constitutional and ought to be continued in force.

The application of legal tender silver is predicated upon the same vicious principle that underlies the legislation making paper promises a legal tender; but there is a practical difference between the two systems. The United States note is a loan from the people to the government, which the government promised to repay in dollars, but the free coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be a forced loan from the people to the owners of silver mines and silver bullion without a promise of repayment by anybody.

Much of our financial trouble has been caused by doubt and speculation here and abroad, concerning the views and purposes of our people at large, and the policies and political parties to which they are attached. This is a government by parties, and investors watch with the greatest interest and solicitude every manifestation of popular opinion, especially changes to be made in the chief executive office. It is of vast importance that these doubts and speculations should be set at rest in order that the world may certainly know what is to be our permanent monetary policy.

Vague and indefinite declarations by the great political organizations of the country are of no further equivocation or evasion in our treatment of this great subject.

Let us have no more ambiguous phrases, no more inconsistent and irreconcilable clauses in party platforms or in public utterances, but let us make our meaning so clear and our policy so plain that they can be neither misunderstood nor successfully misrepresented. If a majority of the people of the United States are in favor of the maintenance of the present standard of value, they ought to have an opportunity to say so. On the other hand, if a majority of our people are in favor of abandoning the present standard of value and establishing silver monometallism, they should have an opportunity to say that. When this issue is presented we need not fear the result, for the appeal to common sense, the commercial integrity and the national pride of our people will not be in vain, and when the question is over the question will be finally and conclusively settled in accordance with the general judgment of the most advanced nations and the real interests of our own country.

ON BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A Serious Street Railway Accident Occurred There Due to Fog.

New York, Nov. 20.—A dense fog settled over the city and vicinity at daylight this morning, greatly delaying traffic in the city and the harbor. A serious accident occurred on the Brooklyn bridge at 7:30 o'clock, which was directly due to the fog. While on the way to Brooklyn a train was forced to stop about 200 yards from the Brooklyn station. A train came along behind. A serious collision was the result. Several cars were telescoped. The accident caused an immediate stoppage of traffic on the great structure and thousands of Brooklyn people were compelled to walk, as travel by ferry was slow and uncertain. Two persons were seriously injured.

A Nicaragua Canal Bill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Congressman-elect Barnham, of California, has drafted and will introduce a bill providing for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The government is to have absolute ownership. Bonds will be issued as fast as necessary to carry on the work, the total issue not to exceed \$100,000,000. The Nicaragua Canal Co. is to be paid a fair price for its concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. "If the United States does not build this canal," says Representative Barnham, "it will be the laughing stock of the world."

DESS A FREE MAN.

His Six Months' Term of Imprisonment Expired Thursday Night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Eugene V. Debs became a free man again at 13 o'clock last night. His term of six months' imprisonment in the Woodstock jail came to an end while he snored peacefully in his cell. In no degree changed in his convictions, in no wise repentant of his attitude in times past, and with the same opinion that the federal courts have yet to learn how to administer justice, Mr. Debs finishes his sentence in about the same condition, both mentally and physically, as when Sheriff Eckert took him in charge 183 days ago. A party of 300 admirers and friends will go out to Woodstock this afternoon to greet the labor leader upon his release.

A BIG BLAZE.

Fire Breaks Out in Chicago Factory—300 Girls Flee in Panic.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Fire broke out on the fifth floor of the Springer block, Nos. 173 to 181 Canal street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 3:30 o'clock it was beyond control. It is estimated that the loss will be from \$500,000 to \$600,000. The building was occupied by the Charles Emmerich Feather Co. The fire spread to the adjoining building, occupied by the Shoher & Carqueville Lithograph Co., the Banner Waist Co. and other firms. Over 300 girls were employed in this building and they fled in a panic, but all escaped with their lives. On this building and its contents the loss is estimated at from \$350,000 to \$400,000.

AN EXODUS ADVISED.

Missionaries in the Interior of Turkey May Go to Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The United States minister, Alexander W. Terrell, at the request of the American missionaries at Kharput, has prevailed upon the Turkish government to telegraph orders to the Turkish command there to furnish the missionaries with an escort of troops to conduct them to the nearest point on the Black sea coast, possibly Trebizond, in order that they may embark for this city. Mr. Terrell has also advised the missionaries in other disturbed districts to retire from their posts for a time, so that their presence may not be made the excuse for further disorder. It is believed that this suggestion will be adopted in several cases at least.

DR. FLOURNOY DEAD.

A Famous Bowtie Knife Duel at the University of Virginia Recalled.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—Dr. Thomas Flournoy, who fought the famous bowtie knife duel with Edgar Garth at the university of Virginia in 1884, died here yesterday evening from the effects of wounds received in that encounter. The fight, though conducted without seconds, was perfectly fair. It was continued until Garth fell to the ground. The father of the latter became Flournoy's bondsman and kept him from being sent to prison. Within twenty-four hours after the fight Garth summoned his opponent to what was supposed to be his deathbed and there a friendship began between the two men which continued until death intervened many years afterward.

CROP CONDITIONS.

The Cincinnati Price Current's Summary for the Past Week.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—The Price Current summarizes the crop conditions for the past week as follows: The past was a favorable week for the wheat crop. Moisture has been promoting growth and improving the general position. There has been some renewal of seeding. The outlook admits of fairly good results. The harvested crop is recognized as approximately 260,000,000 bushels of winter and 215,000,000 bushels of spring wheat. The week's packing of hogs was 510,000 against 595,000 for the corresponding week last year.

DYNAMITE GUNS IN PLACE.

The Harbor of San Francisco Now Protected by Most Modern Weapons.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The battery of dynamite guns which stretches along the bluffs south of Fort Point for nearly a mile is now ready to deal out destruction to any invading party that may appear within 3 miles of the Golden Gate. Lieut. Molroy, who has charge of the battery, says it is the largest in the world.

Boycotting Wanamaker.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Most of the afternoon session of the Knights of Labor was devoted to the question of boycotts. A boycott on the establishment of Wanamaker & Brown and John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, was ordered upon the representation that those companies compelled 1,600 women and girls employed by them to become members of a beneficial association in which the members had no control. A boycott asked of six separate assemblies was indorsed against the output of breweries controlled by English syndicates in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Omaha and Philadelphia, and also against breweries which employ non-union men.

Pension Money.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The secretary of the interior yesterday issued a requisition on the treasury for \$10,850,000 for the quarterly pension payment. The amount is distributed to agencies as follows: Boston, \$1,800,000; Augusta, Me., \$750,000; Washington, \$2,205,000; Columbus, O., \$3,700,000; Detroit, Mich., \$1,800,000; San Francisco, \$775,000.

Indian Rights Upheld.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 22.—Judge Riner, of the federal court, released under a writ of habeas corpus Race Horse, a Bannock Indian, arrested for violation of Wyoming game laws in Jackson's Hole. The court decides that the Indians have the right, under their treaty, to hunt in Wyoming.

Six Hundred Cattle Stolen.

PERRY, Ok., Nov. 22.—Six hundred cattle were stolen from Anchor D ranch, west of here, and for five days officers have been scouring the country for thieves and cattle, but no trace has been found.

INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES.

The Receipts from Various Sources During the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue, issued to-day, shows receipts from different sources during the last fiscal year as follows: From spirits, \$79,862,627, decrease for the year, \$5,396,624; tobacco, \$20,704,907, increase, \$1,087,009; fermented liquors, \$31,640,617, increase, \$235,829; income tax, \$77,139; oleomargarine, \$1,409,311, decrease, \$314,268; miscellaneous, \$551,583, increase, \$390,554. The total receipts from all sources were \$148,246,077, a decrease of \$3,923,371. The total cost of collecting the revenue during the year was \$4,137,001, a percentage as compared to the revenue of 2.88 per cent, against 2.70 for the previous year.

During the year 3,309 violations of the internal revenue laws were reported by revenue agents, 789 persons arrested and property valued at \$240,003 reported for seizure and \$139,650 for assessment for unpaid taxes and penalties. During the same period 1,727 stills were seized and 147 removed, 871 persons arrested, one officer killed and three others wounded. Commissioner Miller estimates that the revenues for the present fiscal year will aggregate \$165,000,000.

A CHINESE STORY.

Sensational Report as to Japanese Cruelties in Corea.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 22.—Chinese papers received by the steamer Empress of China are bitter in their attack on the Japanese authorities in Corea, whom they blame for the murder of the queen. They assert that Japan is a nation pretending to be civilized, but the most barbarous on the earth. The queen was hung by her hair, and after being otherwise abused, tied hand and foot, soaked in oil and burned in the rear of the palace, her remains being reduced to ashes that all trace might be lost. Thirty attendants of the queen, it is alleged, were butchered, their corpses being left about the palace. When the palace was attacked, of some 1,500 guards on duty, only six remained at their posts, and they were quickly dispatched. According to Chinese reports, there were fifteen women of title in the court, the queen, her mother, and 180 ladies in waiting. They were nearly all soaked in oil and burned, while the men's throats were cut.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

A Big Meeting in the City of Brotherly Love Favored Recognition.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The strongest and most outspoken expressions of sympathy for Cuba yet made in this city were heard last night at a meeting at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Philadelphia brigade and in aid of their Antietam monument fund. The speakers were Gov. Matthews, of Indiana; Gen. Gonzalo de Quesada, secretary of the revolutionary party in the United States, and Capt. W. W. Kerr, owner of the steamer Laurada. Strong resolutions were adopted calling upon congress immediately after convening to request President Cleveland to recognize the Cuban republic without delay. Gen. Palma, minister plenipotentiary of the Cuban republic, and a number of prominent local Cubans were present. Gen. Quesada made a stirring appeal for the sympathy of the American people.

A SCHOONER SINKS.

Eight Men Aboard Below Boat Watery Graves.

TARPON SPRINGS, Fla., Nov. 22.—The schooner Shamrock, of Key West, foundered in the gulf yesterday morning off St. Martin's Keys, and out of a crew of fourteen men eight were drowned. The six men who escaped took to a boat and drifted about till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were picked up by the schooner Silver Spray. Joseph War, who was captain of the Shamrock, says the schooner went to the bottom without the slightest warning. The eight men drowned were asleep below, and Capt. War says if an attempt had been made to raise them all would have perished.

THE TRIAL WAS FAIR.

Secretary Olney Says the Waller Court Martial Was Conducted Impartially.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Sun's Washington special says: The court martial proceedings, with all the testimony taken at the time, of ex-consul Waller's trial at Madagascar has been received at the state department and examined closely by Secretary Olney, who has decided that the trial was fair in every way to the ex-consul on the face of the evidence as forwarded from Paris and that this government has no substantial ground upon which to base a demand for indemnity.

Iowa Coal Miners.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 22.—The proceedings of the coal miners' convention here took an unexpected turn yesterday and Mine Workers of America, district No. 13, broke away from the national organization and reorganized the entire state under the name of Iowa Mine Workers' Protective association, leaving out of the district the Missouri miners formerly attached. The new organization will have a benevolent fund attachment, providing for sick benefit and death benefit and will not affiliate with the Mine Workers of America and the American Federation of Labor, but will be distinct.

A Daring Leap.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—By making a daring leap from a second story window, Frank Myrick, wanted at Topeka, Kan., for grand larceny made his escape and has not been captured. He was arrested with a companion Wednesday and the Kansas marshal came for them yesterday. He asked to be taken to his lawyer's office and the chief of police granted the request. While the attorney and chief were conferring in an adjoining room, Myrick opened a window, jumped and sped away before the officer realized what was going on.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Sovereign Resigns, but the Resignation Is Not Accepted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The elements of the Knights of Labor represented by the international socialists, which caused the downfall of General Master Workman Powderly a couple of years ago, endeavored to precipitate another crisis in the secret meeting of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor here yesterday. The representatives of District assembly 49 of New York presented charges against General Master Workman J. R. Sovereign to the effect that his administration is not in line with the best interests of labor and that he and his officers have compromised with capitalists. Mr. Sovereign defended himself warmly and at the close of his speech tendered his resignation. General Worthy Foreman Bishop, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order that a verbal resignation could not be received. The friends of the administration appealed. By an almost unanimous vote the assembly refused to accept the resignation and adopted a vote of confidence in Mr. Sovereign and the other general officers. The New Yorkers from No. 49 refused to vote.

VENEZUELA EXCITED.

The British Ultimatum Results in Active Preparations for War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The governor of one of the principal states of the republic of Venezuela writes to a friend in this city that the whole country is in a blaze of excitement growing out of the ultimatum which Great Britain has sent to Gen. Crespo as a result of the Urlian incident. He writes that patriotic societies are being formed in all the leading cities and towns with a view to assist the government in the event of hostilities, to stimulate the patriotic spirit of the people and to assist in the raising of funds with which to carry on war. The most eloquent and impassioned orators are chosen to address the meetings, which are nightly held in scores of places. The fact is also developed through unofficial letters from Caracas that Venezuela is not so unprotected as has been believed. It is now learned that two years ago Gen. Crespo purchased in Germany forty pieces of high-power artillery, which have been principally used to fortify the two sea ports of La Guayra and Porto Cabello.

THE WALLER CASE.

Mr. Eustis Says the French Government Refuses to Furnish a Record of the Trial.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Ambassador Eustis cabled to the state department yesterday saying that the French government had refused to furnish the court-martial record in Waller's case. Officers of the state department are inclined to believe that the French will not release Waller as an act of justice, but only as an act of clemency. The secretary of state believes that Waller was guilty of an indiscretion which places him at the mercy of the French. Waller's family have been impressed with this view of the matter and friends have endeavored to persuade Mrs. Waller that she should be ready to make any sacrifice in order to release her husband from imprisonment, and she appears willing to yield to their advice. Others declare that it is not a question of clemency or an act of grace on the part of the French government and that a plea for mercy should not be made. The Kansas congressmen are almost unanimously of the opinion that Waller's release should be demanded as a matter of right.

MADE HOMELESS.

The Government Obligated to Cancel Entries on Land in Wisconsin.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 21.—One hundred and twenty settlers south of Ashland are, by a decision received from the general land office yesterday, made homeless. Their claims, 20,000 acres of land with every quarter section containing a house and barn, will be taken away from them by the government and given to the Wisconsin Central Railroad Co. This decision is carrying out the ruling of the supreme court in the Knight-Osborne case. Under this ruling certain lands through this region which were supposed to belong to the government and which have been opened for settlement and entry by the government and have been taken up by scores of settlers are held by the supreme court to rightfully belong to the Wisconsin Central railway. Now the government is obliged to cancel all the entries on these lands in order to give the railroad company title.

PETTINGILL DEAD.

He Had Lived in the Wilds of Montana Since the Early 60's.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 21.—Pettingill, the wild man of the Wise River mountains, has been found dead in his mountain retreat. Pettingill came to Montana during the early period of the war, and had ever since lived alone among the wild animals of the Wise River mountains. Nothing has ever been learned regarding his life before coming to Montana, though several stories are told concerning his reasons for retiring from civilization. Pettingill had knowledge of a fabulously rich gold vein, but never disclosed its location, though he gave a party of hunters some quartz that assayed \$50,000 a ton.

EVADING TAXES.

Postmaster Hesing Says There Is \$100,000 of Wealth in Chicago Not on the Assessment Books.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—In a letter to Mayor Swift, Postmaster Hesing makes some rather sensational statements regarding the assessment of taxes in Chicago. He says that there is to-day more than \$100,000,000 of real and personal property in Chicago that does not appear on the assessment books. Furthermore, Mr. Hesing declares that the city has had but one honest assessor. Wealthy property owners who dodge their taxes are mercilessly attacked.